The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1871. NO. 286.

WASHINGTON.

Arraignment of Newspaper Correspondents at the Bar of the Senate.

A Ludicrous Scene—The Galizzo Echo with Laughter.

Premature Publication of the Proceedings—Another Conundrum for Carpenter.

Movement by Prominent Ladies Against Female Suffrage.

Admission of Cadets-Elect to West Point.

Mineral Burdens to Roads for Circulars.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Senate was in session to-day for the first time since the adjournment over Sunday. The Vice-President was absent, and Senator Ferry presided. The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Mrs. Mary Lincoln, praying for the payment of the bill for the expenses of the funeral of the late President. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Sumner also presented the petition of Mrs.

The Chicago Tribune.

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THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1871.

THE TREATY.

The Canadian papers are naturally discussing the new treaty. The Toronto *Leader* speaks of the settlement of the fishery question as fortunate, because it avoids future international difficulties. The United States, in the absence of the treaty, are excluded from any profitable fishing, but the monopoly was not worth the danger of violent collision, or of retaliatory legislation against the right of transit for merchandise. While the Halifax *Journal* protests against the concession of the fisheries as a sacrifice of that colony, the Toronto *Leader* regards the use of the American market as a compensation of equivalent value. It might have added that the provincial fishermen never could work the cheapest successfully, while the free use of the fishing-grounds would be, at least in part, a gain to the annual value. That paper, which is the government organ, admits that the terms of the treaty are, on the whole, conceived in an equitable spirit, and "the entire absence of any feeling of animosity between the two peoples." The fact is, that since the close of the war, we have paid a large amount of money to Great Britain, which, under the old rule, would have been retained by the Canadian Government. Our trade during the war, which, upon judicial examination, was declared not to be to aid patriots, and Congress promptly paid the damages. There are other, but less important, claims which will be settled by the treaty, and the United States, in demanding justice for their own citizens, could not honestly refuse to investigate and pay lawful claims due to others.

WARS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Of all methods of settling disputes and differences between capital and labor, that of "strikes" is the most costly and disastrous. In this method of settlement, as it is commonly made, strikes are sure to end in the defeat and discomfiture of the striking party, the reason is nearly that Capitalists have the power of starving their opponents into submission, while the latter, as a rule, are not provided with the means of supporting themselves and their families for any length of time. The capitalist can afford to have no work done than to grant concessions. As a matter of strife he prefers a satisfactory rate, the capitalist can better afford to have his works idle than in operation. As a choice of evils he prefers the smaller. Hence, in the majority of cases, the strike ends in the defeat of the workmen, and in the return of the old rates of wages, with any profit remaining rather than have been wrung by striking from the employer. Sometimes, however, the Operatives will understand that, out of character in employers, but they continually overrate its strength. When they declare for a "strike," it is always in the belief that the employer will immediately comply with their demands, rather than lose his establishment, or that, after a short and disastrous struggle, he will be compelled to succumb and pay the wages they demand. Because it results so, or they suppose it, but rarely does it result in their favor. Operatives are apt to see but their own side of the question, and, therefore, are precipitately. They insist on an advance of wages without properly investigating whether the business will warrant it, or they enter a combination, without sufficiently considering the possibility that capital can procure workmen to fill their places. Hence the frequent and destructive outbreaks and collisions of the two classes in regard to the division of the profits of labor. In the end, it is the latter, both strike after strike, no matter which side may be right, that suffers most.

Take the case of the great coal strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, just ended, that lasted nearly half a year, and involved a loss of more than fifty millions of dollars to the miners alone. The operators over-production had glutted the market and put down the price; where-upon the companies insisted on a reduction of wages to the miners. Instead of appealing to reason, however, or proving by actual figures the impossibility of paying the old rates, they struck at once, and, by refusing to work, compelled the operators to submit to their terms. Now, what was the result? The miners, during the period of the strike, lost $12,040,000. The total loss to the mining people thus exceeds $15,000,000. Some time after the "strike" a great fall in prices took place, and the miners, who had been receiving $2.00 per day on the previous basis, were reduced to $1.50 per day, and, during the period of the strike,

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...ke Sleeymeyer Case.

...ist to his Birth-place, and Notes by the Way.

...Prisoner Interviewed—His ...ast.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

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BOSTON.

The Handel and Haydn Triennial Festival.

Israel in Egypt—Bach's Passion Music—The Woman of Samaria.

A New Concert Troupe to Come from England.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 13.

It has a significant hint of the times in this city to-day that this afternoon's old society, originally called after the two composers who were the idols of the board of governors, to-day appealed to the board of governors (as if from all worldly cares) to restock (as if from all worldly cares) and Creation Sheridan, and in their second grand Festival of Handel and Haydn, not by Handel, nor by Haydn, but by Mozart, and by Mozart's most attractive, one by the highest attraction, one by the highest attraction, one by the highest attraction

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

Annual Meeting Lasts Evening—History of the Organization.

The Various Bible Translations—Addresses by Clergymen.

The Adventist Bible Union held the first of its annual meetings last evening at the First Baptist Church, corner of Monroe street and Homan avenue. The audience was a very large one.

The services were opened by a voluntary on the organ, followed by the singing of a hymn. The Rev. D. Ide, of Massachusetts, read from the Scriptures, and Brother Knowes, of Illinois, offered prayer.

The Rev Dr. Wyland, Secretary of the Union, read the annual report, from which it appeared that the Union was first organized June 15, 1850, in the City of New York, and was then called the American Bible Union. It was changed in 1854 to the American and Foreign Bible Union, and in 1865 to the American Bible Union, which name it still retains. The object of the Union is to furnish the people with the Bible in their own language, and to this end it has published the Bible in the English language, and in the German, Spanish, Italian, Welsh, Swedish, Danish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, Portuguese, Modern Greek, Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Burmese, Karen, Telugu, Tamil, Armenian, Arabic, Persian, Hindostanee, Bengalee, Mahratta, Gujarathee, Canarese, Malayalim, Singhalese, Ojibwa, Micmac, Mohawk, Dakota, Choctaw, Cherokee, Seneca, Iroquois, Oneida, Shawanee, Delaware, Wyandot, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Chippewa, Sioux, Omaha, Winnebago, Sac and Fox, Kickapoo, Iowa, Kansas, Osage, Otoe, Missouri, Pawnee, Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Comanche, Kiowa, Wichita, Caddo, Shawnee, Delaware, Seminole, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Cherokee, Nez Perces, Flathead, Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Yakama, Umatilla, Walla Walla, Chinook, Kalapuya, Molala, Klamath, Modoc, Shoshonee, Bannock, Utah, Navajo, Moqui, Mohave, Yuma, Pima, Apache, Tonto, Coco-Maricopa, Mission Indian, Digger, Hoopa, Round Valley, Nisqually, Puget Sound, Clallam, Lummi, Chehalis, Quinaielt, Quillehute, Makah, Kootenay, Kutchin, Loucheux, Esquimaux, Aleutian, Kodiak, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, German, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, Manx, Icelandic, Faroese, Lithuanian, Lettish, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian, Wendish, Modern Greek, Albanian, Turkish, Armenian, Georgian, Circassian, Persian, Hindostanee, Bengalee, Mahratta, Gujarathee, Canarese, Malayalim, Singhalese, Tamil, Telugu, Burmese, Karen, Siamese, Chinese, Japan